

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

PRICE OF BREAD.—In spite of all our boasting of being in an *enlightened state*, my opinion is, that, in few countries does ignorance, profound ignorance, as to all matters, only a little complicated, prevail so completely as in this.—Who could imagine, that, at this day, an opinion should prevail, that laws, that *compulsion* is necessary to *cause bread to be sold at the proper price*? Yet, this opinion does prevail, and such laws are in existence and acted upon too. Nay, some people go further in their notions in this direction; and seem to wish for new and more rigorous laws upon the subject.—An article, in the *Courier* of the 23d of September, would almost make one believe, that there was not a grain of mere common sense left in the nation.—I will insert it, and then make a few remarks upon it.—“**PRICE OF BREAD.**—According to the statement of the Lord Mayor on Wednesday last to the Bakers and Dealers who then assembled at the Mansion-House, the public might reasonably have expected a further fall in the assize of Bread this week. The average price of wheat was then (last week) stated to be 89s. 7½d. and the average price of flour 89s. 1d.; so that in justice to the public, the average price of flour ought not to have exceeded 74s. per sack this week, nor even so high as 74s., there having been a further decline of 2s. 9d. in the price of wheat at Mark-lane. Surely the Bakers cannot be so lost to their own interest, or to what is due in strict justice from them to all ranks of society, as to stop at home, and by that means expose themselves to the mercy of such *avaricious machinations*.—Bread, if assized from flour at 74s., would be 1s. 1½d. per quarter loaf; and although the returns to the Mansion-house this week are made to average at 89s. 0½d., they, under all circumstances, ought not to have averaged at more than 74s. His Lordship has, therefore, given notice to the Bakers’ Company of his intention to fix the price of Bread next week from the average of wheat, unless pre-

“vented by a fall in the price of flour.”

—It is very hard to say what this wise-acre would drive at! He talks of “*avaricious machinations*,” but, on the part of whom? The *flour-dealers*, it would seem. The *millers*, I suppose, and those who sell their flour for them.—What a brutish notion! To suppose it possible, that so many hundreds, so many thousands of persons, who, from the very nature of the case, *must be rivals in trade*, should agree together, should plot and contrive, should combine and co-operate, to raise, or keep up, the price of the article, in which they deal; and, that they should do this, too, without a *possibility* of gaining, in the end, any thing by such combination!—It requires only common sense, and a very moderate portion of it, to see, that such a combination is out of nature; that it is, in short, *impossible*; and, that no better reason can be given for a combination amongst millers than for a combination amongst mercers or drapers. Every miller, or seller of flour, is desirous to *sell*; it is his object to turn his flour into money; as much money as he can get, to be sure; but, he must sell, and, if he will not sell at the price which the price of wheat warrants, his neighbour will, and the former must then come down to his neighbour’s price.—How many instances do we see of this daily? Who can doubt, who has either eyes or ears, that every thing of this sort will regulate itself to a hair?—Well, but let us, for sake of argument, allow the *possibility* of a combination of all the flour-sellers in this island; and, then, let me ask, what they could possibly *gain* by their combination? More money for their flour, do you imagine? That must be their object, of course; but, that object they could not possibly secure by their combination; unless in a case, where the flour, at a period subsequent to the combination, should be *sent out of the country*, and to some *market wholly new*.—Let us suppose, that there are only ten millers in a country, and that, by a combination, they raise the price of flour 10s. a sack, on the 1st of October. What would be the consequence of

that? Why, that less of their flour would be sold, than would be sold, if it were not so dear by 10s. a sack. Supposing it to be 70s. a sack, they would sell only six sacks, where they would have sold seven sacks, if the price had been 60s. a sack; for, their rising their price would not add to the means of purchasing their commodity.—The effect of this would be an accumulation of flour upon hand; and, in the end, they would have in their store-houses more flour than the whole of their capital would answer, flour being made out of an article, which always was, and always must be, a *ready-money* article.—Where are the millers to find money to keep up such a combination as this? Was there ever a notion more perfectly barbarous?—Well, but, at *last*, they must sell. They cannot keep by them this amazing accumulation of flour for ever. They may keep it till they lose the value of it in interest of their money; but, they must sell at *last*; and, whenever they do sell, they must, by their own act, so lower the price, as to make the diminution of price then equal to the enhancement caused by their combination before.—But, supposing all this reasoning to be erroneous. Supposing it possible and easily practicable for all the millers and owners of flour to combine; supposing people to have the means of purchasing as much dear flour as cheap flour; supposing the consumption not to be at all dependent upon the price; and supposing, that, in the end, the millers gain greatly by combining together to keep up the price of flour. Supposing all this, we must not stop here, but must go on to suppose them able to raise flour to *ANY price that they please*. If the millers (suppose there to be only ten in the kingdom) are able, by the means of combination, to raise, or keep up, flour 10s. a sack, why should they *stop there*? Is that the length of tether which is allowed to a miller's conscience? It is, I imagine, avarice that this combination is ascribed to; and, does avarice content itself with a seventh, when it might, at pleasure, take a second, or more? What, let me ask, is it, then, which thus checks the *conscience* of these *unconscionable* men? Why do they not demand 50 pounds or 100 pounds for a sack of flour, seeing that by their *machinations* they are able to get 70s. instead of 60s.—I wish the wiseacre, who has written in the *Courier*, would answer these questions.—The truth is, that, if the millers, by combination, or by any other means, could gain as much as they

pleased, or, even an immense profit by their trade, we should soon see many *new millers*. There would soon be two millers where there is now only one. Every hill and every rivulet would have its mill.—This is so clear, that one is almost ashamed to state it in a serious tone; but, really, the ignorance which we witness upon these matters, justifies observations which men usually address to nothing but mere children.—The *Assize of Bread* in London is a relick of the barbarous ages. Men believed that the blood of a duck, which knavish priests exhibited to them in a phial, was part of the blood that issued from the hands and feet of Christ; they believed this, at the time when the assize of bread in London was established by law; and the former really appears to me to have been as good a proof of their wisdom as the latter.—Why not an assize of *meat* as well as of *bread*? Why not an assize of every thing that we eat, drink, or wear? I should be glad to know what reason any one can offer for this singular exception to the general rules of bargain and sale. In all other cases, those who have goods to sell put their own price upon them; and why they should not in this case also, remains to be shewn.—The proof that the law is, in this respect, useless, is, that, *in the country*, there is no assize of bread. The country bakers sell their bread for what they please; or, rather, as butchers do meat, *for as much as they can get*. Now, if the assize of bread be of any use in London, why is not the country to have the benefit of it? If it be to protect the people against avaricious combinations in London, why are the people in the country left unprotected? That the bakers in the country do not avail themselves of this inconsistency in the law is very evident to me, seeing that the quarter loaf at Botley is generally a halfpenny, and sometimes a penny, cheaper than it is in London.—The assize is a relick of barbarism, and the whole set of notions, of which it fosters the existence, are of the same cast.—In America there is no assize, either as to *price* or *weight*. Every one sells his bread as men sell other things; and the people purchase where they are best served in proportion to the price. If they find that one baker supplies them better than another, they deal with him, in exactly the same way that they give a preference to one shoe-maker before another.—An attempt was made to establish an assize of bread at New York; but the bakers having found it necessary to add to



the profits on their bread, as a compensation for the additional trouble which the assize occasioned, the assize was prudently abandoned, upon the principle that short follies were best.—The present complaint against the millers and flour-dealers seems to have arisen out of the disappointment of the public, who expected, from the statements relative to the harvest, that bread would be sold for 8d. or 10d. the quarter loaf. But, if the public have been disappointed, who have they to blame but the news-papers, who, upon this, as upon all other occasions, have filled them with false hopes?—It is very true, that the crop has been very great indeed, as far, at least, as my observation has reached; and the harvest, from beginning to end, has been such as not to suffer any waste, even in the hands of the most careless sloven in the kingdom. But, what man in his senses can expect to see wheat nominally cheap, while every thing else is nominally dear? To expect to see wheat return to its former nominal price, while the wages of the ploughman is doubled, is, one would think, something too foolish even for such a person as the editor of the *Courier*.—This is a year of astonishing abundance. We have had a summer of sun-shine, of dews, and of showers, almost worthy of the meridian of France, where the vine and the maise grow side by side; but, even after such a crop as this, we shall not see wheat much lower than £5. 10s. a quarter; and it is impossible that it should, while every thing employed in the producing of it is so high in price.—In short, things are not dear, but money, or that which we call money, is cheap. The grower of corn experiences no advantage in the high nominal price. He gets 12s. a bushel for his wheat, and he pays 12s. an acre for reaping it. Seventy years ago, he got 5s. a bushel for his wheat, and he paid 5s. an acre for reaping it. All his other expenses are in the same proportion. What, then, does he gain by what is called *the high price of corn*? He gains upon his *landlord*, indeed, if he have a long lease; because his rent, which remains nominally the same, is really diminished, in a certain degree, every year.—But, even here his gain is not much, in general, for, in most cases, his own mistaken notions of profit, induces him to farm so badly for the last five or six years of his lease, that he loses, through niggardliness and slovenliness and malice, a great part of what he has before gained.—To return to the *Bakers*, I perceive,

that some of this unhappy trade have been recently prosecuted and fined in London for what is called *adulterating* their bread.

“—ADULTERATED BREAD AND SHORT WEIGHT.—UNION HALL.—A baker was summoned before Mr. Evance, charged with exposing to sale bread short of weight: he pleaded guilty, and was fined £7. 5s. and costs, being at the rate of 2s. 6d. per ounce. —Another information was then preferred against him by Wortley and Lockie, charging him with adulterating his bread, and using *potatoes* and allum. It appeared, that in consequence of information which they had received, the officers went to the defendant's house, and proceeded to search the premises, and in the bakehouse they found a quantity of allum; they also found the customary apparatus, the *iron pot and tin cullender*, to the latter of which a quantity of *potatoes* and some allum were still adhering. Wortley's curiosity induced him to look into the oven, he there discovered another iron kettle close covered, the iron being hot; he inquired what it contained, and was told a stew: this, however, not satisfying him, he drew it out, and on examining its contents, found them to be potatoes. These, in their boiling state, together with the light bread and allum, they conveyed to the office.—The defendant pleaded ignorance that he was doing any thing illegal, though he confessed having heard that other bakers had been fined for similar practices: he used the allum and potatoes because he considered they improved the flavour of the bread.—The Magistrate reprobated his conduct in strong terms, observing, that had he known what was to follow, he would most certainly have imposed the full penalty of 5s. per ounce for the short weight. In the present, which he considered an aggravated case, he should for the adulteration impose a fine of £20. and costs.”—So, then, it appears, that it is a crime for a man to use potatoes in the making of bread, and that the iron pot, and the cullender, were looked upon in somewhat the same sort of light as a pick-lock or a bloody knife.—Now, what crime could this baker intend to commit in using the potatoes and the iron pot and the cullender? A *fraud*, I suppose, upon his customers, just as if the poor creatures had no *taste* of their own: no *palate*: no discriminating faculty either in their jaws or in their bowels: and being

of this extraordinary description, a description which never before suited either man or beast, the law, with paternal tenderness, comes in to their aid, and protects them against the man who was selling them bad bread for good! Astonishing law! Where it was first invented, I know not; but I am very sure that there never was such a law ever heard of before in this world; and, if the people of England are remarkable for their thinking faculties, this law affords a very strong presumption that their bellies are the most stupid of those of any part of the creation.—What, then, the poor devils in the Borough of Southwark, did not know that they were eating potatoes in the place of flour! Really, if they liked the stuff as well, I should have been very much disposed to let them go on feeding upon it; for, there can be no doubt that their so doing would have left more flour for other people, and, according to the vulgar notion, this baker's proceedings would have tended to lower the price of bread.—But, what is the real state of the case? What is this fraud which this baker has been committing upon his customers?—A short statement of undeniable facts will prove, that, if the man really did make use of potatoes in aid of flour, in whatever degree he so employed them, he committed a fraud upon himself.—It takes ten pounds weight of potatoes, to make one pound of bread. Before they can be mixed with flour (and they can be mixed only with the water) they must be boiled down; they must be worked through a cullender; and, then, ten pounds in weight of them, in their original state, are required to make an addition of one pound to the flour.—Now, the average price of potatoes in London, purchased by the ton, is, at least, one penny a pound, delivered in; and, of course, ten pounds weight of potatoes, costs the baker ten pence. Flour, at ninety shillings a sack, is a little more than $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound. Consequently, the baker loses $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ by every ten pound of potatoes, which he employs as a substitute for flour.—What an ass, there no, not ass, for we know there was once an ass, which spoke, and spoke very sensibly too; but what a senseless two-legged brute must this baker have been to commit the fraud imputed to him!—The truth is, that the potatoe is employed, not in aid of the flour, but in aid of the *yeast*. The fermenting quality of the former, joined to that of the latter, become wonderfully efficacious in producing light bread; and, as

the potatoe has nothing very noxious in its nature, it is used for this purpose by private families as well as by those whose trade it is to make and sell bread.—It seems very wonderful to me that the customers of this man should not have discovered the fraud. And, then, the remedy was in their own hands, for they could have gone to another baker.—If he managed the thing so well, if he cheated himself so neatly, that those who eat his bread were unable to discover the fraud, I think, that according to the vulgar notion of SUBSTITUTES, with the sound of which the nation was dinned into absolute stupidity; I think, that according to this vulgar notion, the man ought to have had a premium for his discovery.—He had, it seems, found out a way of making potatoes into bread with so much art, that it was impossible to perceive, from the taste of his bread, that it was not wholly composed of wheat-flour; and that it was necessary to hunt after the unfortunate pot and cullender to come at the evidences of his guilt.—It is true, indeed, that the graving-tools of a forger of bank-notes are looked upon as proofs of guilt; but, then, this gentleman's wares go forth to the manifest detriment of those who take them; the unfortunate holder of one of his notes but too sensibly feels what he suffers from the fraud; whereas the eaters of the potatoe-bread stood in need of the ferretting-out of the pot and cullender to give them the first intimation of their having being imposed upon.—This case of the baker appears to me to be a very hard one indeed; but, it leads one to an observation or two upon the growth of this delicious root the potatoe, which I have before said was one of the greatest evils that England ever knew. This root was, I believe, first imported from America, as was, it is also said, that most loathsome disease, which I will not name; but, which, from the bottom of my soul, I believe, to have been a much smaller curse to Europe, than this root, which has, of late years, been a subject of so much praise.—It has been so often asserted, that, at last, men appear to take it for granted, that the cultivation of potatoes has greatly added to the quantity of food raised in England. If by *quantity*, people mean *bulk*, they are right; for, to be sure, it is a monstrous heap of stuff that comes off an acre of potatoes. But, if they mean sustenance, what they say is false.—Ten pounds of potatoes produce no more sustenance than one pound of flour.

—Five quarters of wheat to an acre are frequently produced. The weight of that weight, at sixty pounds a bushel, is upwards of one ton. And it is a very large crop of potatoes, which will amount to ten tons.—Let it be observed, too, that the potatoes being calculated for the use of nothing but the improvident brute-creation, leave no straw behind them; no means of restoring to the earth any part of what they have so abundantly drawn from it.—But, this root is become a favourite because it is the suitable companion of misery and filth. It can be seized hold of before it be half ripe, it can be raked out of the ground with the paws, and without the help of any utensils, except, perhaps, a stick to rake it from the fire, can be conveyed into the stomach, in the space of an hour. We have but one step further to go, and that is, to eat it raw, side by side with our bristly fellow-creatures, who, by the by, reject it as long as they can get at any species of grain or at any other vegetable.—I can remember when the first acre of potatoes was planted in a field, in the neighbourhood of the place where I was born; and I very well remember, that even the poorest of the people would not eat them. They called them *hog-potatoes*; but now, they are become a considerable portion of the diet, of those who raise the bread for others to eat.—It is not many years ago that a bill was brought into Parliament for the giving of premiums for the cultivation of this ruinous root. It was thrown out, to be sure; but the bare fact of its having been brought in, was a disgrace to the country. Wonderful, however, as it was, to see it proclaimed through the country, that the ministers of state at their grand dinners, had used fried potatoe-cakes, as a substitute for bread, in order to alleviate the then prevailing scarcity of flour, is it not still more wonderful to see a man punished as a criminal for having discovered the means of converting potatoes into bread in so complete a manner, that those who eat of that bread were unable to perceive that it was not wholly composed of flour?—

WM. COBBETT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1813.

(Continued from page 416.)

me, permitted me to name an officer to be the bearer of your Lordship's dispatches

home; and I beg to recommend for that commission Major Hare, of the 12th foot, a gallant soldier of fortune, who has on many former occasions served on my staff, and is now attached to it as Assistant Adjutant-General.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM.

P. S. No return of artillery and stores has yet been sent in, and I fear the returns of the severe losses of the troops may not be quite correct.—I have omitted to mention the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Gethin, 11th regiment, acting Engineer, who conducted a Portuguese column to the attack, and took the enemy's colours from the cavalier. T. G.

Names of Officers wounded and missing in the Siege of St. Sebastian, from 28th July to 29th Aug.

8th August.

38th Foot, 1st Batt. Captain John Willshire, severely.

10th August.

47th Foot, 2d Batt. Lieutenant J. R. Nason, slightly.

29th August.

9th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Chadwick, severely (since dead).

25th August.

Brunswick Light Infantry. Lieut. Schwartzberg, missing.

Names of Officers killed in the Assault and Capture of the Town of St. Sebastian, on the 31st of Aug.

British Officers killed.

Royal Engineers. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, Captains Rhodes and Collyer.—1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt. Ensign Boyd.—4th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieutenants Macquire, Carrol, Fawson, and Jameson; Ensign Montford.—9th Foot, 1st Batt. Major Crawliard (Lieut.-Colonel); Lieutenants E. Fraser, R. Lewyn, and R. Morant.—20th Foot. Captain Rose (Major).—27th Foot, 3d Batt. Lieutenant Hardinge.—38th Foot, 1st Batt. Captain Werge (Major); Lieutenants, M^cGuchin, Lawrence, jun. and Wheatley.—43d Foot, 1st Batt. Lieutenant O'Connell.—47th Foot, 2d Batt. Major Kelly, Captain Hodges, Lieuts. Short and Norris, Ensigns Bakewell, Campbell, and Bennett.—52d Foot, 1st Batt. Lieutenant Harvest.—59th Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. Scott (Major), Lieutenants Hon. W. C. Pery, Vevers, G. A. S. Fane, and Pyne; Ensigns Pack, M. O'Hara, and L. Watsen.—27th Foot, 3d Batt. Volunteers George Kenyon and John Crawston.

Portuguese Officers killed.

3d Regiment of the Line. Ensign Francisco Cordoso de Gama, Adjutant Hill.—13th Regiment of the Line. Captain Neves, Ensign Jose Maria, Adjutant Joan M. D. Abree.—15th Regiment of the Line. Lieutenant Jorge de Lamos, Adjutant Jose Porriera Faras.—8th Cacadores, Captain Mannel Quistana.

British Officers wounded.

General Staff. Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, K. B. severely; Major-General Oswald, slightly; Major-General Robinson, severely.—Royal Engineers. Captain Burgoyne (Lieut.-Colonel), slightly; Lieutenants Barney and Marshall, severely.—1st Guards, 1st Batt. Ensign

Burrard, severely (since dead).—1st Guards, 3d Batt. Ensign Bridgeman, slightly.—Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt. Ensign Chaplain, severely.—1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt. Lieutenants Clarke and Holbrooke, severely; Lieutenants Suckling, Armstrong, and Macdonald, slightly.—4th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut.-Colonel Piper, slightly; Captains Williamson and Fletcher, severely; Lieutenants Le Blanc, Haywood, and Ensign Hyde, severely.—9th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, slightly; Captain Thomas Ferrars, severely; John Shelton, severely (arm amputated); Lieutenants R. Dale and W. M. Adam, slightly; John Ogle, severely.—Detachment 20th Regt. Captain Murray, slightly.—23d (Fusileers), 1st Batt. Lieutenant Griffiths, slightly.—38th Foot, 1st Batt. Captain Hussey, severely; Lieutenants Tittle and Cross, severely; Sandwith, severely (arm amputated); Lawrence, sen. and Hopper, severely; Ensigns M'Alpin and Reddy, severely; Lieutenant Freer, slightly.—Detachment 40th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieutenant Turton, severely (since dead).—47th Foot, 2d Batt. Captains Livesay and Oglander, severely; Lieutenants Power, Nason, and Johnson, severely; Kendall and Agar, slightly; Ensigns Hall and Burke, severely.—Detachment 48th Foot, 1st Batt. Captain Gray, slightly.—Detachment 52d Foot, 1st Batt. Major Hunt (Lieut.-Col.), Capt. R. Campbell, severely.—59th Foot, 2d Batt. Captains Fothergill and Pilkington, severely; Lieutenants Hovenden, Duncan, Freeze, A. Campbell, H. Hartford, severely; Stewart, Browne, Carmichael, slightly; Ensign Edwards, severely; Robertson, slightly.—Detachment 95th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieutenants Hamilton and Percival, severely.—1st Line Batt. King's German Legion. Captain Hejue, severely; Lieutenant Rossin, slightly.—Brunswick Light Infantry. Lieutenant Halson.—1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt. Volunteer Dobb, severely.—4th Foot, 1st Batt. Volunteer Bennet, slightly.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

3d Reg. of the Line. Major Campbell, severely; Captains Walter, Jose, Rafeall, Joaquim Manuel de Vega, severely; Thomas de Avelar, slightly; Lieutenants Antonio and Bernado, severely; Amar Barrosa, slightly.—Names of the five Ensigns are not inserted in the regimental return.—11th Reg. of the Line. Captain Antonio de Govea, slightly; Lieutenant Ignacio Periera de Lacerda, slightly.—13th Reg. of the Line. Captain Joaquim Antonio, Joaquim de Miranda, severely; Lieutenants Jose Pedro and Michael Joaquim, severely; Ensign Lawrence Guistimano.—15th Reg. of the Line. Captains Thomas O'Neil, severely; Antonio Ignacio Caiola, slightly; Lieutenants Diego Honerato and Joico Mansel Borguieta, severely; Ensigns Ivao de Mattos and Majo, Ant. Alex. de Brito Joie des Mascarenhas, severely; Alexandes de Albuquerque, slightly.—23d Reg. of the Line. Lieutenant Jeronimo Rogado, severely.—24th Reg. of the Line. Captain Arragao, slightly; Lieutenant Padua, severely; Ensign Joie Mansel, severely.—5th Cacadores. Lieutenant Migner.—8th Cacadores. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, Capt. George Vellis, and Ensign Luis Mansel, severely.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded in the operations of the Army.

British Officers killed, Aug. 31, 1813.

30th Foot, 2d Batt. Captain Mallett, D. A. Q. M. G. attached to the Spanish Army.—11th Foot,

1st Batt. Lieutenant Richardson.—31st Foot. Captain Douglas.—22d Foot, 1st Batt. Lieutenant Welsted.—95th Foot, 3d Batt. Captain Cadoux (on the morning of the 1st September).

Names of the Portuguese Officers killed.

8th Reg. of the Line. Lieutenant Maroel Alex. de Sante Clava.—19th Reg. of the Line. Captain Jaao Ross, Lieutenant Leslie.—38th Reg. of the Line. Captains G. D. Crawford and Jero. F. Corte Reel.—2d Cacadores. Ensign Fran. Jose Laurence.

British Officers wounded.

36th Foot, 1st Batt. Ensign Munt, severely.—43d Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. George Foillett, severely (since dead).—51st Foot. Major Roberts (Lieutenant-Colonel), Captains Keyt, Kelly, and James Ross, severely; Capt. John Ross, slightly; Lieuts. Frederic and Bayley, severely; Lieut. Brook, slightly; Lieutenants Minchin and Dodd, severely; Ensign Thurston, severely.—58th Foot. Lieut. Sheene, severely; Ensign Gibson, slightly.—82d Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Donnelan, slightly.—95th Foot, 2d Batt. Captain Hart, slightly; Lieutenants Llewellyn and Cochrane, severely.—Chasseurs Britannique. Lieut.-Colonel Enstace and Major Duhantoy (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captain Muralt and Lieutenant Blemur, slightly; Lieutenants Choiseul and Precothin, severely.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

8th Reg. of the Line. Colonel John Douglas, slightly; Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Ousely, Captain W. S. Connor, severely; Ensigns Joaquim Manuel Mascarenhas and Jorge Alexandre, and Adjutant Joad Luis Thomas, slightly.—11th Reg. of the Line. Captains Joaquim, T. Pordao, and Joao de Gouvea, and Lieutenant Luiz Finto and Anto de Gouvea, slightly.—12th Reg. of the Line. Captain F. da P. Tereauz, Lieutenant Joao Maria da Fonseca.—19th Reg. of the Line. Ensign Joao Vitoreao Perreira, slightly; Ensign Julio Caesar August, severely.—1st Cacadores. Captain Manoel Jorge Roiz, slightly.—2d Cacadores. Ensign Ant. de Prado, slightly.—3d Cacadores. Ensigns Joze Teixeira Pinto, and Joze Maria, slightly.—7th Cacadores. Captain Pedro d'Barros, and Lieutenant Anto Gereiz Pinto, slightly.—9th Cacadores. Captain Ignacio Ferreira de Rocha, and Ensign Don Henrick, severely.

Spanish Officers killed, 31st Aug. 1813.

2d Reg. Asturias. Captains J. Menendez, and J. J. Vidal, Lieutenant B. Hernandez.—Reg. Constitucion. Captain M. Josefa.—Reg. Corona. Second Lieutenant M. Pardo.—Reg. Volunteers de Asturias. Colonel F. Miranda, Captains P. Albuena and M. Fotalba, Lieutenants T. Caneya and A. Fernandez.—Reg. Oviedo. Lieutenant An. Gonzalez.—Company Artificers. Captain M. J. Campa.—1st Reg. Cantabria. Captains O. Lozano, J. Ruben, and J. Oronoz, Lieutenant F. Rubalcava, Second Lieutenant L. Cotera.—Tiradores de Cantabria. Captain Joaquin Diaz.

Spanish Officers wounded.

General Staff. Major-General Francisco X. Lorade, Brigadiers Antonio Rosillo and Frederico Camuncon, Aid-de-Camp Second Lieutenant M. Carzia, Adjutant-General L. Lavina.—Reg. de Toledo. Second Lieutenant A. Baucibi.—Reg. de Monterey. Lieutenants A. Narbaez and F. Romero.—Reg. de Manava. Lieutenants J. de Asas and J. Pamareyo.—Reg. de Benavente. Second Lieutenant X. Arango.—Reg. de

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Rivero. Colonel F. Carrera, Lieutenants Al. Gutierrez and R. Osero.—Reg. de Oviedo. Captains Estevan, Rodriguez and Alberto Rodriguez, Second Lieutenants M. Favada, J. Evia, and F. Lema.—2d Reg. de Asturias. Colonel J. M. Carillo, Major J. M. Novoa, Captains F. X. Foral, P. Zaluaga, Francisco San Julian: Lieutenants Francisco Moreno, Pedro Bonec. Marisel M. Salignes; Second Lieutenants Penre Solis, Juan Mastenhes, Jose Slerez, Esteban Ystafogo, Jose Feyada, Jose Cana, Francisco Bargas.—Reg. Guadalupe. Captain Jose Rico, Lieutenant Juan de Olloqui.—Reg. Constitucion. Colonel Juan Loaste, Lieutenants Antonio Villagas and Antonio Martinhas; Second Lieutenant Luis Alcala.—Volunteers de Corona. Lieutenant-Colonel Mariano Canell, Captain Jose Riomajor, Lieutenants Nicolas Collar, M. Roman, J. M. Hernandez, J. De Puga; Second Lieutenants V. Nogueira and L. Yriarte.—Volunteers de Asturias. Lieutenant R. Sodno Draz; Second Lieutenants J. Villamel, V. Lopes, F. Salgada; Adjutant A. Parqu.—Reg. Sentyago. Second Lieut. J. M. O'Campo.—Reg. Cantabro. Major Pedro Oloriz; Captain Jose Martini; Lieutenants Francisco la Povrasa, Jose Salama, Jeronimo Londone, Juan del Rio, Francisco Media Villa; Second Lieutenants Francisco Solines, Marcelo Ortiz, and Francisco Salvador.—Reg. de Laredo. Lieutenant-Colonel Sylvestre Hydalgo; Captains Barnardo Alvarez, Jose Falla, Manuel Menendez; Lieutenants Vicente Norroga, Fran. Xavier Alvarez, Fran. Presno; Second Lieutenants Sebastian Sanchez, Felix Aranal, Jose Paz Luis Ostiz Falla.—Reg. Tiradores de Cantabria. Lieutenants Jose Cartreyon and Vicente de la Torriente.—1st Reg. de Guipuscoa. Lieutenants Nicolas Dorousora, Jose Arrana, Jose Alun.—2d Reg. de Guipuscoa. Lieutenant-Colonel Buena-ventura Tomasa; Lieutenants Gumarsindo Churra, Jose Manuel Carril.

Spanish Officers missing.

2d Reg. de Asturias. Lieutenant Joaquim Gonzales.—Reg. de Constitucion. Lieut. Augustia Benites.—Reg. de Santoyajo. Captain Augustia Berraiz.—Reg. de Laredo. Lieutenants Jose M. Soladura, Anto. Soloriases.

Abstract of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the Siege, Assault, and Capture of the Town of St. Sebastian, from the 28th of July to the 31st of August, 1813.

British.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 19 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 31 serjeants, 1 drummer, 508 rank and file, killed; 3 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 15 captains, 38 Lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 54 serjeants, 6 drummers, 973 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 40 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese.

2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 staff, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 171 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 lieutenants, 13 ensigns, 39 serjeants, 1 drummer, 519 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Abstract of killed, wounded, and missing in action with the Enemy on 31st of August and 1st September, 1813.

British.

3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 43 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 13 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 25 serjeants,

284 rank and file, wounded.—2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese.

3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 76 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 captains, 4 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 staff, 21 serjeants, 1 drummer, 342 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file, missing.

Spanish.

1 colonel, 10 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 12 serjeants, 231 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 4 general staff, 3 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 11 captains, 28 lieutenants, 30 ensigns, 1 staff, 69 serjeants, 1,196 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 66 rank and file, missing.

LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 18, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Sept. 18, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G.

Lezaca, Sept. 4, 1813.

My Lord, I write just to correct an error in my dispatch of the 2d instant: the number of prisoners taken at St. Sebastians is six hundred and seventy, and not two hundred and seventy, as I supposed.—The Governor has had a communication with Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, the object of which certainly was to commence a negociation for the surrender of the place. Advantage was taken of this communication to send him a summons, but he demanded a suspension of hostilities for a fortnight; then to surrender, unless relieved, but to march his garrison into France, with arms and baggage, without being prisoners of war. These conditions were rejected, and the fire, which had ceased for some time yesterday, was recommenced in the evening.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. at the Siege, Assault, and Capture of the Town of St. Sebastian, from 28th July to 31st Aug. 1813, inclusive.

General Staff. 3 wounded.—Royal Artillery. 3 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.—Royal Engineers. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 10 rank and file, wounded.—Royal German Artillery. 2 rank and file wounded.—Detachment 1st Guards, 1st Batt. 9 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—Detachment 1st Guards, 3d Batt. 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—Detachment Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt. 3 rank and file

killed; 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 18 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.—Detachment 3d Guards, 1st Batt. 1 serjeant killed; 20 rank and file wounded; 12 rank and file missing.—1st (Royal Scots), 3d Batt. 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 43 rank and file, killed; 5 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 133 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 2d (or Queen's), 1 serjeant killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.—4th Foot, 1st Batt. 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 107 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 142 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—Detachment 7th Fusiliers, 1st Batt. 6 rank and file wounded.—9th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 98 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.—Detachment 20th Foot. 1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 23d Fusiliers, 1st Batt. 4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 27th Foot, 3d Batt. 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file wounded.—38th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 32 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 84 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.—Detachment 40th Foot, 1st Batt. 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 43d Foot, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, wounded.—47th Foot, 2d Batt. 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 98 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 118 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 48th Foot, 1st Batt. 4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 52d Foot, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 7 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 53d Foot, 2d Batt. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—59th Foot, 2d Batt. 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 106 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 95th Foot, 1st Batt. 2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 95th Foot, 2d Batt. 3 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.—Detachment 95th Foot, 3d Batt. 2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.—Detachment 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion. 1 serjeant wounded.—Detachment 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion. 2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.—Detachment 1st Line Batt. King's German Legion. 4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 2d Line Batt. King's German Legion. 5 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.—Detachment 5th Line Batt. King's German Legion. 5 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.—Brunswick Light Infantry. 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, R. G. in action with the Enemy on the 31st August and 1st September, 1813.

General Staff. 1 captain killed.—2d (or

Queen's) Regiment. 2 rank and file killed; 16 rank and file, wounded.—5th Foot, 1st Batt. 3 rank and file wounded.—11th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.—27th Foot, 3d Batt. 1 rank and file missing.—36th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 ensign, 1 rank and file, wounded.—40th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—43d Foot, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant wounded.—51st Foot. 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 61 rank and file, wounded.—52d Foot, 1st Batt. 1 rank and file wounded.—52d Foot, 2d Batt. 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.—68th Foot. 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 58 rank and file, wounded.—82d Foot, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 54 rank and file, wounded.—87th Foot, 2d Batt. 3 rank and file wounded.—95th Foot, 2d Batt. 1 captain, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 32 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.—95th Foot, 3d Batt. 2 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded.—Chasseurs Britanniques. 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 20 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 26 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 15, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir G. N. Collier, dated on board His Majesty's ship Surveillante, off St. Sebastians, 1st September, 1813, and transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith to J. W. Croker, Esq.

I take leave to report, that arrangements being made, as agreed upon by Lord Wellington, for a demonstration on the back of the rock of St. Sebastians, the two divisions of ships' boats were placed under the command of Captain Gallway, of the Dispatch, and Captain Bloye, of the Lyra, and that I understand their appearance had the complete effect intended, by diverting a large proportion of the garrison from the defence of the breach; the boats were warmly fired on from the batteries at the back of St. Sebastians, but no lives were lost.—The sloops of war weighed with a light breeze, and the Dispatch suffered in a trifling degree in her sails; the gun-boats, No. 14 and 16, were equipped in time to offer annoyance to the enemy, and to attract his attention.—At eleven a. m. the tide having ebbed sufficiently, the assault by the breach took place, and if the resistance made by the enemy, considering the natural defences, as well as the artificial ones, thrown up by him, is to be considered gallant and obstinate, the attack must be ranked still higher: never, perhaps, was an affair more obstinately maintained, but British courage and perseverance ultimately succeeded, and after

a lodgment had been effected on the breach, the town was entered and possessed about half past one *p. m.* in defiance of mines and every obstacle which the ingenuity of the Governor could invent. A heavy firing was maintained till late in the evening, but the rock still holds out, and may probably for some days; a large part of the town has been unavoidably destroyed, and more must inevitably suffer from the means still in possession of the enemy.—The opportunity afforded to the navy for evincing the zeal and good will of British seamen, has been necessarily confined to a few individuals, but I know of no officer more indefatigable in the various duties which have fallen to him than Captain Bloye, of the *Lyra*; he has endeavoured to anticipate every wish of the army. Lieutenant O'Reilly, with his former companions in the batteries, was conspicuously active; every ship in the squadron* sent a proportion of seamen, under their respective officers, and they uniformly behaved well.—The loss on both sides during the assault must have been considerable, as artillery of all descriptions was playing on the enemy while disputing the breach and walls.—Three or four seamen form the total naval loss since my last report.—Capt. Smith, of the *Beagle*, who was slightly wounded on the island, has the command of the seamen there landed.

* *Surveillante*, *Revolutionnaire*, *President*, *Sparrow*, *Lyra*, *Beagle*, *Dispatch*, *Challenger*, *Holly*, *Juniper*, Gun-boats Nos. 14 and 16.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
Monday, Sept. 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Dowling-street, Sept. 19, 1813.

Major Wyndham arrived this evening with a Dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington; dated Lezaca, the 10th of September, of which the following is an extract:—

A battery was constructed in the horn-work, with great difficulty, against the works of the Castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison surrendered before evening. I enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report, and the terms of the capitulation agreed upon with the garrison, and returns of ordnance, ammunition, &c. in the place. The loss of the garrison during the siege is stated to have amounted to two-thirds of their numbers at its commencement.—I beg leave again to draw

your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, and of the General Officers and troops under his command, in the arduous operation of which I am now reporting the successful close. Under the ordonnance recently issued by the French Government, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of the time it must take, are greatly increased, and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success, therefore, is proportionably increased, and it will be found, that the operations did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent of St. Bartholomew.—During the operations against the castle, the navy took charge of the attack from the island of Santa Clara, by which the enemy was much annoyed in his position in the castle. Captain Sir George Collier, and the officers, seamen and marines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham particularly mentions Captain Bloye, of the *Lyra*, and Captain Smith; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, commanding the artillery, has reported his obligations to Lieutenant O'Reilly, of His Majesty's ship *Surveillante*, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries.—Since my last the enemy have collected their troops towards their left, but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of San Sebastian.—It appears by a report from the Duque del Parque, that when the third Spanish army were recently crossing the Ebro, at Amposta, after the Allies had retired from before Tarragona, the enemy made a sortie from Tortosa, on the 19th ult. along the left bank of the Ebro, with about 4,000 men, and attacked the 3d division of the army. The Duque del Parque detached troops from the right bank, under the command of Don Francisco Ferray, the Chief of the Staff of the army, and the enemy were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. It appears that the troops conducted themselves remarkably well on this occasion, and the Duque del Parque highly applauds the conduct of the Chief of the Staff.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Ernani, September 9, 1813.

I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the castle of San Sebastian

has surrendered; and I have the honour to transmit the capitulation, which, under all the circumstances of the case, I trust your Lordship will think I did right to grant a garrison, which certainly made a very gallant defence.—Ever since the assault of the 31st ult. the vertical fire of the mortars, &c. of the right attack was occasionally kept up against the castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the enemy; and yesterday morning a battery of seventeen twenty-four-pounders in the horn-work, another of three eighteen-pounders, still more on the left, having been completed by the extraordinary exertions of the officers of artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of all the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to fifty-four pieces, including two twenty-four-pounders, and one howitzer on the island, opened at ten *a. m.* against the castle, and with such effect, that before one *p. m.* a flag of truce was hoisted at the Mirador battery by the enemy; and after some discussion, the terms of the surrender were agreed on. Thus giving your Lordship another great result of the campaign, in the acquisition to the allied armies of this interesting point on the coast, and near the frontier.—Captain Stewart, of the Royals, Aid-de-camp to Major-General Hay, who so greatly distinguished himself during the siege, is unfortunately among the killed since the last return.—I omitted in my last report to mention my obligations to the great zeal of Captain Smith, of the royal navy, who undertook and executed the difficult task of getting guns up the steep scarp of the island into a battery which was manned by seamen under his command, and which was of much service. Captain Bloye, of the Lyra, has been from the beginning constantly and most actively employed on shore, and I feel greatly indebted to his services.—Besides the officers of artillery formerly mentioned, who have continued to serve with equal distinction, I should not omit the names of Captains Morrison, Power, and Parker, who have been constantly in the breaching batteries, and in the command of companies. I beg leave to repeat my former recommendation of Captain Cameron, of the 9th Foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the island, and who conducted himself so ably on that occasion, and during all the time he commanded there.

CONVENTION proposed for the Capitulation of the Fort of La Motte de San Sebastian, by the Adjutant-Commandant Chevalier

de Saugeon, Chief of the Staff, to the Troops stationed in the Fort, charged with full powers by General Rey, commanding the said Troops, on the one side; and by Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Quarter-master-General, Lieut.-Colonel Dickson, commanding the Artillery, and Lieut.-Colonel Bouverie, charged with full powers by Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, on the other side.

The above-named having exchanged their full powers, agreed as follows:—

Art. I. The French troops forming the garrison of Fort La Motte shall be prisoners of war to His Majesty's troops and their Allies.—Answer. Agreed.—II. They shall be embarked in His Britannic Majesty's ships, and conveyed to England direct, without being obliged to go further by land than to the port of Passages.—Answer. Agreed.—III. The general and other superior officers, and the officers of regiments and of the staff, as well as the medical officers, shall preserve their swords and their private baggage, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall preserve their knapsacks.—Ans. Agreed.—IV. The women, the children, and the old men, not being military, shall be sent back to France, as well as the other non-combatants, preserving their private baggage.—Answer. Granted for the women and children. The old men and non-combatants must be examined.—V. The Commissaire de Guerre, Burbier de Guilly, having with him the wife and the two daughters of his brother, who died at Pamplona, requests Sir Thomas Graham to authorize his return to France with the three above-named ladies, as he is their chief support. He is not a military man.—Answer. This Article shall be submitted to the Marquis of Wellington by Sir Thomas Graham.—VI. The sick and wounded shall be treated according to their rank, and taken care of as English officers and soldiers.—Answer. Agreed.—VII. The French troops shall file out to-morrow morning, by the gate of Mirador, with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating to the outside, where they will lay down their arms; the officers of all ranks preserving their swords, their servants, horses, and baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks, as mentioned in the third Article.—Answer. Agreed.—VIII. A detachment of the allied army, consisting of one hundred men, shall occupy in the evening the gate of the Mirador, a like detachment shall occupy the gate of the Governor's Battery.

These two posts shall be for that purpose evacuated by the French troops, as soon as the present Capitulation shall be accepted and ratified by the Commanding Generals.

—Answer. Agreed.—IX. The plans and all the papers regarding the fortifications shall be given over to an English officer, and officers shall be named equally on each side, to regulate all that concerns the artillery, engineer, and commissariat departments.—Answer. Agreed.—X. The General commanding the French troops shall be authorized to send to his Excellency Marshal Soult an officer of the staff, who shall sign his parole of honour, for his exchange with a British officer of his rank. This officer shall be the bearer of a copy of the present capitulation.—Answer. Submitted for the decision of Lord Wellington. The officer to be sent to Marshal Soult shall be chosen by the commanding officer of the French troops.—XI. If any difficulties or misunderstanding shall arise in the execution of the Articles of this Capitulation, they shall be always decided in favour of the French garrison.—Answer. Agreed.

Made and concluded this 8th day of September, 1813.

(Signed) Adj.-Command. Chevalier SONGEON.
WM. DE LANCEY, Colonel.
ALEX. DICKSON, Lieut.-Col. commanding the Artillery.
H. BOUVERIE, Lieut.-Colonel.

Approved,

(Signed) Le Generale Gouverneur REY.
THOS. GRAHAM, Lieut.-General.
Approved on the part of the Royal Navy,
GEORGE COLLIER, commanding the
Squadron of His Majesty's Ships off
St. Sebastian.

Return of the French Garrison made Prisoners of War by Capitulation in the Castle of St. Sebastian, on the 8th of Sept. 1813.

80 officers, 1,756 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.—Grand Total, 1,836.

N.B. Twenty-three officers and five hundred and twelve men, out of the above number, are sick and wounded in the hospital.

(Signed) ED. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition captured from the Enemy, in the Fortress of St. Sebastian, 9th Sept. 1813.

Iron mounted. Eight 24-pounders, one 16-pounder, three 12-pounders, seven 8-pounders.

Iron dismounted. Three 24-pounders, one 16-pounder, two 12-pounders, seven 4-pounders, four 3-pounders, two 9-pounder carronades.

Brass mounted. one 24-pounder, six 16-pounders, three 12-pounders, five 8-pounders, six 6-pounders, nine 4-pounders, six 3-pounders, six 13-inch mortars, one 8-inch howitzer, three 6-inch howitzers.—Brass dismounted. Three 16-pounders, two 12-pounders, two 8-pounders, one 4-pounder, one 13-inch mortar.—Total, 93.

Ammunition. Round shot, 1,356 24-pounders,

12,035 16-pounders, 1,220 12-pounders, 2,776 8-pounders, 4,640 4-pounders.—Ammunition. Case shot, 1,126 12-pounders, 200 4-pounders, 902 3-pounders, 384 10-inch shells, 380 barrels of powder of 100lbs. each, 1,103 muskets with bayonets, 785,000 musket-ball cartridges.

(Signed) A. DICKSON, Lieut.-Colonel commanding Artillery.

JOHN BUTCHER, Assist. Commissary and Paymaster Ordnance Dept.

N.B. The ordnance for the most part are in a very bad state, from excessive use, or being damaged by the besieging fire.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army serving under the command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the Siege of the Castle of St. Sebastian, from the 1st to the 8th of Sept. 1813.

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt. 1 captain killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—Royal Artillery. 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file wounded.—58th Foot, 1st Batt. 2 rank and file wounded.—59th Foot, 2d Batt. 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—47th Foot, 2d Batt. 1 rank and file wounded.—1st Line Batt. King's German Legion 1 rank and file wounded.—Total, 1 captain, 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Name of officer killed. 1st Royal Scots. Capt. James Stewart.—Wounded. Royal Artillery. Lieut. Hugh Morgan, severely.

No return of casualties from the Portuguese troops has been received.

EDW. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 19, 1813.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq, dated on board the Royal Sovereign, in Hamoaze, 18th Sept. 1813, with Copies of its enclosures.

Sir,—I have the highest satisfaction in transmitting to their Lordships the accompanying dispatches (which I have just received by Captain Bloye from Captain Sir G. R. Collier), giving an account of the fall of St. Sebastian and the surrender of the French garrison; and the professional skill and perseverance of the officers and men who have been employed in co-operation with the army before that place has been so eminently conspicuous, and particularly that of Sir George Collier himself, that I beg to recommend him, and the several officers and petty officers whom he names, to their Lordships' notice.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

P. S. Captain Bloye landed at Falmouth, and as he may be able to give their Lordships much useful information, I have directed him to deliver this dispatch.

Surveillante, off St. Sebastian, Sept. 9, 1813.

My Lord,—It is with sincere pleasure

that I do myself the honour to report to your Lordship the fall of St. Sebastian, the northern Gibraltar of Spain.—Yesterday, at 10 a.m. the breaching and mortar batteries opened a most ruinous fire against the Castle of La Motte (situated on the crown of the hill) and the adjoining works.—In a very short time General Rey, the Governor, sent out a flag of truce to propose terms of capitulation, which were concluded at five in the evening, when the Battery du Gouverneur and the Mirador were immediately taken possession of by our troops.—The garrison, still upwards of seventeen hundred, became prisoners of war, and are to be conveyed to England from Passages.—At this season of the year the possession of St. Sebastian becomes doubly valuable; it may be considered the western key of the Pyrennees, and its importance as to the future operations of the allied army, is incalculable. The town and works have suffered considerably, and it must be a long time before the former can recover its original splendour. I cannot, however, avoid congratulating your Lordship on its fall on any terms, as the gales now blow home, and the sea is prodigious; all the squadrons were yesterday forced to sea, with the exception of the *Surveillante* and *President*.—The former good conduct and gallantry of the seamen landed from the squadron, under Lieutenant O'Reilly, of the *Surveillante*, and serving in the breaching batteries, have been most conspicuously maintained. Lieut. Dunlop, as well as Mr. Marsh (having sufficiently recovered from his wound) were also at the former post.—The *Surveillante's* twenty-four pounders, mounted on Santa Clara, and dragged up by Captain Smith, of the *Beagle*, were admirably served by a party landed from the *Revolutionnaire*, *Magicienne*, and *Challenger*; their fire had totally silenced the enemy's guns opposed to them. Captain Smith speaks in high terms of the general zeal evinced by all under his orders. The most perfect cordiality was maintained between the officers and seamen under Captain Smith, and the party of the 9th regiment under Captain Cameron.—The Captains and Commanders of the vessels named in the margin,* have all been usefully employed, and the situation many of them have been

* *Andromache*, *President*, *Revolutionnaire*, *Magicienne*, at anchor off St. Sebastian; *Sparrow*, *Challenger*, off the *Bidassoa*; *Constant*, gun-brig, *Nimble*, cutter, in the *Bidassoa*; *Juniper*, *Holly*, west of Cape Higuera.

unavoidably placed in, has called forth proofs of professional skill and perseverance, seldom surpassed; and I have the highest satisfaction in being able to report, that in no instance has it been more tryingly evinced, than in the conduct of Lieutenant the Honourable James Arbuthnot, of the *Surveillante*, which he has proved himself fully equal to. Messrs. Marsh, Harvey, Bloye, and Lawson (wounded) have been constantly on shore. There are others of the squadron, who, though not wounded, are not less deserving.—Captain Bloye's services have been repeatedly noticed by me to your Lordship, and as he has been employed from the very commencement of our operations on this coast, and has a perfect knowledge of the localities of this harbour, as well as that of St. Sebastian, I have felt it important to send him to England, as he will, from his having been particularly attached to the duties connected with this port and the army, be able to give your Lordship much useful information.—Lieut. Stokes, in the *Constant*, has scarcely ever quitted the mouth of the *Bidassoa*; the utility of his position is, I believe, felt by the army; it has been a station of considerable anxiety.—I enclose a return of casualties among the seamen in the breaching batteries, from the 28th to the 31st of August, 1813.—I have, &c.

(Signed) G. R. COLLIER, Captain.

To the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K.B. &c.

Return of Casualties among the Seamen under the Orders of Lieutenant O'Reilly, employed in the Breaching Batteries before St. Sebastian, between the 28th and 31st of August, 1813.

None Killed.—Wounded. *Surveillante*. John Ray, seaman, severely, and Henry Phillips, seaman, slightly.—*Beagle*. John Daniels, seaman, severely.—*President*. Matthew Foss, seaman, slightly.

Return of Killed and Wounded on the Island of Santa Clara, between 30th August and 8th September, 1813.

Killed.—*Revolutionnaire*. Michael Risk, seaman.—Wounded. *Beagle*. Capt. John Smith, slightly.—*Revolutionnaire*. John McDonald, seaman, severely; John Neil, seaman, slightly; William Brown, seaman, slightly.—*Challenger*. Patrick M'Khoy, seaman, slightly.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Sept. 15.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated Sept. 6, in the evening:—

“On the 2d Sept. the Emperor review-

ed the first corps in Dresden, and confirmed the command of it on Count Lobau. This corps is composed of the three divisions, Deimoureau, Phillippon, and Testi. This corps has lost less than was at first supposed, many men having re-entered. General Vandamme was not killed; he was made prisoner. The engineer, General Haxo, who had been sent on a mission to General Vandamme, being with him at that moment, was also taken prisoner. The elite of the Russian Guards were killed in that affair.—On the 3d, the Emperor slept at the Castle of Harta, upon the Silesian road, and on the 4th at the village of Hochhush (on the other side of Bautzen); since his Majesty's departure from Lowenberg, important events had taken place in Silesia.—The Duke of Tarente, to whom the Emperor had left the command of the army in Silesia, made good dispositions for pursuing the Allies, and driving them from Jauer. The enemy was driven from all his positions; his columns were in full retreat. On the 26th the Duke of Tarente had taken all his measures to turn him, but in the night, between the 26th and 27th, the Bober, and all the streams which flow into it, overflowed; in less than from seven to eight hours the roads were covered with from three to four feet of water, and all the bridges carried away. Our columns found themselves separated. Those which were to have turned the enemy were not able to arrive. The Allies quickly perceived this change of circumstance.—The Duke of Tarente employed the 28th and 29th in connecting his columns, separated by the inundation. They succeeded in regaining Bunzlau, where the only bridge was that had not been carried away by the waters of the Bober. But a brigade of General Pulhód's division was not able to arrive there. In place of endeavouring to throw himself upon the sides of the mountains, the General wished to return upon Lowenberg. There, finding himself surrounded by enemies and the river behind him, after having defended himself with all his means, he was obliged to give way to numbers. All those in the two regiments who could swim saved themselves. We reckon of them from 7 to 800; the remainder were taken.—The enemy has taken from us in those different affairs from 3 to 4,000 prisoners, and the two eagles of the two regiments, and the cannon belonging to the brigade.—After these circumstances, which had fatigued the army, it successively repassed the Bober, the Queisse, and the

Niesse.—The Emperor found it on the 4th upon the heights of Hochkush. He made it the same evening to re-attack the enemy, drive him from the heights of Wohlenberg, and pursued him during the whole day of the 5th, *l'épée dans les reins* to Goerlitz. General Sebastiani executed several charges of cavalry at Reichenbach, and made some prisoners.—The enemy hastily repassed the Niesse and the Queisse, and our troops took a position upon the heights of Goerlitz, beyond the Niesse.—On the 6th and 7th, in the evening, the Emperor returned to Dresden.—The Council of War of the Third Corps d'Armée has condemned to the pain of death the General of Brigade Jomini, Chief of the Staff of that corps, who, from the headquarters of Leignitz, deserted to the enemy at the moment of the rupture of the Armistice."

Milan, Sept. 11.—We have received the following details respecting the assault upon the entrenchments of Festriz:—"On the 6th of September, whilst Lieut.-General Count Greneir was making preparations for this attack, the Prince Vice-Roy ordered several columns by the mountains, to take *en revers* the enemy's works; at three in the afternoon those works were attacked in front, whilst the General of Brigade Compe, with four battalions, marched upon the other side of the mountain, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground and the obstacles which the enemy had prepared.—The attack was brisk, and the success not for a moment doubtful. The entrenchments were carried amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur." The enemy was routed and pursued for more than two leagues. A reinforcement of three battalions of grenadiers which arrived, had not time to form. The one which led was alone able to make a charge. Our young soldiers did not deign to answer their fire, but threw themselves upon the enemy with the bayonet. The night and dreadful weather prevented us from pursuing the enemy further.—That day cost him 400 killed or wounded, and we have taken 350 prisoners. On our side we had 50 killed and 200 wounded. Officers and soldiers have well conducted themselves.—We have not to regret the loss of any officer of rank. Yesterday the communication of the troops of General Grenier was established by the road of Loebel. The Prince Vice-Roy immediately ordered that they should proceed in demolishing the works constructed by the enemy in Festriz, and upon Mount Loebel."

BULLETINS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

(Continued from page 394.)

from the environs of Magdeburgh to Brandenburg and Potsdam, and from Potsdam to Saarmund, made a rapid movement of five Swedish miles in ten hours.—Affairs were in this state when the enemy attacked General Thumen at Trebbin, on the 22d, in the morning. Their superiority determined the General to evacuate that post. The enemy advanced successively, and occupied all the interval between Mittenwald and the Saare, covered by woods and flanked by marshes. The advanced posts fell back slowly, and covered the front of the line. On the 23d, in the morning, the corps of General Bertrand debouched upon General Tanenzien. The latter repulsed him, and made some prisoners.—The village of Gros Beren, against which the 7th French corps, and a strong reserve was directed, was taken by him. The Duke of Reggio's corps proceeded upon Ahrendorff. By the occupation of Gros Beren, the enemy was at 1,000 toises from the centre of the camp. General Bulow received orders to attack it; he executed it with the decision of a skilful General. The troops marched with the calmness that distinguished the soldiers of the Great Frederick in the seven years' war. The cannonade was warm for some hours. The troops advanced under the protection of the artillery, and fell with the bayonet upon the 7th corps, which had deployed in the plain, and which marched boldly upon the camp. There were several charges of cavalry against the corps of the Duke of Padua, which do great honour to the Prussian General Oppen. The Russian and Swedish army were in battle, and waited the deploying of the other enemy's corps to attack them at the same time. General Winzingerode was at the head of 10,000 horse, and the Count De Woronzow at the head of the Russian infantry. Marshal Count Stedenger in front of the Swedish line, and his cavalry in reserve.—The village of Rhulsdorff, situated in front of his corps, was furnished with infantry, in order to keep open the communication with General Bulow. The other corps of the enemy's army not having debouched from the woods, the Russian and Swedish army did not stir.—However, the enemy menacing the village of Rhulsdorff, and having already pushed his tirailleurs against the light Swedish troops placed in front of that village, the Prince ordered some battalions, supported by artillery, to reinforce

the advanced posts, and Colonel Cardell was directed to push on with a battalion of flying artillery, to take the enemy in front.

—Hitherto the results of the affair of Gros Beren are 26 cannon, 30 caissons, and much baggage, and 1,500 prisoners, among whom are forty officers, the Colonel of the Uhlans of the Saxon Guard, and several Lieutenant-Colonels and French Majors. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy is very considerable, and the woods are filled with stragglers, whom the light cavalry are bringing in every moment.—The enemy are retired beyond Trebbin, which is already occupied by two regiments of Cossacks. Generals Bulow, Tauenzein, and O'Rourke are in pursuit of the enemy, as well as the whole light Russian cavalry.

—The Prince Royal found among the prisoners officers and soldiers who had served under his orders, and who shed tears of joy at seeing their old General again.

Sixth Bulletin.

Head-quarters, Saarmund, Aug. 28.

The Prince Royal removed his head-quarters to this place on the 26th of Aug.—The corps of Gen. Hirschfeldt was posted, the 26th, between Rekahu and Golzow, where he had hopes of cutting off the rear-guard of General Girard's, which was proceeding from Ziessar to Bruck; but the enemy passed in such haste that he could not effect it.—On the 25th, two officers and 104 soldiers of the enemy, of different nations, were brought to Potsdam; who were willingly made prisoners by 20 men of the militia cavalry. They grounded their arms. They assert this disposition is general.—The pursuit of the enemy is so brisk, that, on the 25th, Gen. O'Rourke arrived at Gotten, where the Dukes of Reggio and Padua, and General Regnier passed the preceding night, with a large division of their army.—The enemy having forced Colonel Adrianoff to retire from Juterbock, and having taken post therein with two battalions of foot and 600 Polish uhans, probably with a view of facilitating a retreat, and keeping open his communication with the Elbe: he was dislodged quickly, on the 26th, by a part of the troops under General O'Rourke, and two Prussian squadrons, under Major Hellwig. Col. Krasowski attacked and took possession of the town. General Benkendorf pursued the enemy with four squadrons of Russian cavalry. The two Prussian squadrons, and two pieces, which were in the villages of Rohrbeck and Boschav, joined him. The

enemy killed, French have been Generals night of Girard, der to a brisk not, ho of the turned valry fr he exe on all long to he seiz 70 can took o men; persed Gen. V officer valour casion. were o stell w Gener Bareut betwe He ev ing hi ing th Wobe rear c Golzer an ene troops All th dead o guard Wolu aftern by a mand battle positi Our woun the p they burg, sudd Schw They great born supp Reich cut

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enemy lost in this affair more than 300 men killed, besides many prisoners. — Several French officers have come over to us, and have been embodied with our troops. — General Czernicheff occupied Belzig the night of the 26th with his Cossacks. Gen. Girard, who had stopped at Lubnitz in order to pass the night, alarmed, on the spot, a brisk action ensued near Belzig. He did not, however, succeed in keeping possession of the town. The 26th, Colonel Krus returned to Niemeck with his regiment of cavalry from his expedition to Dahme, which he executed most brilliantly. Environed on all sides by the enemy, he was unable long to retain his position. Nevertheless, he seized within sight of a strong column, 70 carriages laden with provisions, and took of their escort six officers and 120 men; the rest were either killed or dispersed. The Prince Royal has directed Gen. Winzingerode to express to this brave officer his entire satisfaction at the skill and valour he displayed on so interesting an occasion. — General Bulow's head-quarters were on the 27th at Elsholz; General Borstell was in the environs of Luckenwalde; General Tauentzien's head-quarters were at Bareuth on the 27th; his corps was posted between that city, Golzen, and Luckau. He evinced great ability in quickly collecting his reserve, and much activity in chasing the enemy from the wood. General Wobeser, after galling the left flank and rear of the enemy, collected his force near Golzen, marched upon Bareuth, eluding an enemy's force of 2,500 men. All our troops harassed the enemy in their retreat. All the roads are covered with arms, and dead or disabled horses. The French rear-guard destroyed its baggage. — General Wolmoden was attacked on the 21st, in the afternoon, between Vallahn and Camin, by a French force of 20,000 men, commanded by the Prince of Eckmühl; the battle lasted till long after night-fall; the positions were maintained on both sides. Our loss is about 100 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy, according to the prisoners, exceeds 500. The 23d, they concentrated themselves at Wittenburg, and after various demonstrations, suddenly detached 10,000 men towards Schwerin, the remainder shortly followed. They took a strong position between the great and little Lake. General Tettensborn, with four regiments of Cossacks, supported by the corps of Lutzen and of Reiche, observed them on all sides, and cut off their communications. — They

have already intercepted many couriers dispatched by the French Government, and taken many waggons of ammunition. In addition, Gen. Vegesack observes their motions, and takes his measures in consequence. General Walmoden feels he should not let this hazardous manœuvre of the enemy pass him; he has advanced to Gabrew; but the 26th he marched again towards Schwerin; from whence the enemy have not yet attempted to stir. About one hundred French and Danish prisoners have been taken by the Cossacks. Count Kielmansegge, of the Hanoverian Chasseurs, has passed the Elbe with his detachment, near Domitz, on the 25th, in the morning. He attacked the enemy in an intrenched post, and after having killed and wounded about 50, took three officers and 100 men prisoners. — Yesterday was made remarkable by the defeat of the corps under General Girard, between Lubnitz and Belzig, through the combined efforts of Gen. Czernischeff and Hirschfeldt. The enemy had marched against Czernischeff, while, without being aware of it, Hirschfeldt was on their rear. He profited by the situation of a wood, to fall upon their left flank. The heights in front of the village of Hagelsberg, and that where the enemy had formed, were carried by assault, and retaken several times. After an obstinate resistance, all the enemy's army, which was greatly superior in number to ours, retired in much disorder, and were pursued by the tirailleurs until night fall. — On these occasions General Czernischeff attacked the enemy on the side of Belzig; his cavalry executed some brilliant charges. A regiment of Cossacks charged a column of infantry 1,000 strong, which it destroyed or made prisoners of. We cannot yet specify all the officers who signalized themselves in this day's action. General Czernischeff took 60 officers, 1500 soldiers, and one piece of cannon. General Hirschfeldt, between 70 and 80 officers, and more than 2,000 soldiers, besides seven cannon, many waggon loads of ammunition, and nearly all the enemy's baggage. The Prussian infantry required some repose after so many toilsome marches; but the Cossacks, under General Czernischeff, pursued the enemy briskly; Colonel Benkendorf, on the evening of the 27th, passed through the enemy, and was at Gorzke. It is probable they will not escape; nor any, save the feeble remains of the corps of General Girard, towards Magdeburgh or Wittenberg. — That which more particularly reflected

honour on the corps of General Hirschfeldt, was the forced marches it executed immediately after this action.—The young troops of the new levy, chiefly composed of the Militia of the New Marches, obtained victory over an enemy superior in numbers and in artillery. This proves what ardent patriotism, guided by an able and active General, can perform.—Saxons! Bavarians! Wurtemburghers! You—you have showed your courage in a cause repugnant to the wishes and the interests of your country, and sustaining a foreign yoke; which could never exist if you were animated by motives truly noble and pure! Where is that power on the earth, which united Germans, combating for the independence and the integrity of their country, could not successfully resist?—General Thumen evinced great bravery in the actions which preceded the affair of Gross Beren.—Although wounded, he continued to command in person. General O'Rourke displayed in all the actions with the enemy a great deal of coolness and talent. Since the renewal of hostilities, the enemy's force opposed to that of the allies in the North of Germany, has lost more than 12,000 men. According to the reports of the Generals, 7,000 prisoners have been made, of whom 250 are officers, including several Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels.

August 29, Nine o'Clock, A.M.

Lieutenant-General Count de Tauentzien has detached General Wobeser to take possession of the city of Luckau. The latter summoned the Commandant yesterday, and having met with a refusal, he bombarded the place. At the moment he was about to give the assault, the Commandant capitulated; nine pieces of cannon, 1,000 prisoners, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores, are the result of this brilliant operation.

Seventh Bulletin.

Head-quarters, Belitz, Aug. 30.

The Prince Royal removed his head-quarters to this place in the course of the day.—From all the intelligence received by the prisoners of the corps of Gen. Gerard, that officer was killed in the affair of the 27th. General Putlitz received a violent contusion on the shoulder. He displayed

much bravery and talent. Prisoners are hourly made; and the troops are in brisk pursuit of the enemy.—Gen. Borstel occupies Zinna and Juterbock, and has given, on every opportunity, proofs of his zeal and science.—The enemy appeared disposed to concentrate yesterday, at Eckmansdorff and Kattenborn, between Wittenberg and Truenbritzen. The intelligence received this day from Generals Winzingerode and Woronzoff, leaves it no longer in doubt, that the enemy have retired towards the Elbe. Gen. Winzingerode pursues them with 8,000 cavalry.—General Woronzoff, who went to take the command of the Russian advanced-guard, made an attack upon Juterbock, the day before yesterday, towards night, with between 3 and 4,000 men, whilst the enemy had at least 20,000 in the town, or very near it. A brisk cannonade put the enemy in great alarm. This operation was highly creditable to the talents of General Woronzoff, who, at the moment of its commencement, was uninformed that a strong column was on its march to support him in case of necessity.—All the army is upon the advance.

—The Grand Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Army, under the command of Marshal Prince De Schwartzberg, debouched from Bohemia into Saxony the 22d of August, taking a position on the left bank of the Elbe. The troops which the enemy had posted in the defiles were forced. On the 26th, the head-quarters of the Allies were before Dresden. The bombardment commenced, and the city was already in flames. The Emperor Napoleon arrived there on the 24th with his guard. The French army under his orders immediately quitted Lusatia and Silesia, and approached the Elbe. General Blucher marched from Jauer the 25th, in the morning, and followed with all his forces.—General Prince Koudaschoff, who was sent express from the camp before Dresden, by the Prince De Schwartzberg, to his Serene Highness the Prince Royal, arrived at eight this morning with this intelligence. The General traversed the enemy's army, crossed the Elbe, by swimming, with 200 Cossacks, between Reissa and Maissen, and forced several posts. He has just set out to Liebenwerda, from thence he is to go to Dahme, where

(To be continued.)

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